NUMBER 246.

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HE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN
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Ten cents per line for each insertion.

All communications on business connected the paper must be directed to the "American year," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of day of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—
conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealnasy of a free people ought to be constantly awake;
since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foce of a republican
covernment."—Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of
shielding ourselves from foreign inhuence, political,
sommercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted,
can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the
vish of Silas Doan—'that there were an ocean of fire
netween this and the old world."—Jefferson.

Agents for the "American Organ."

Mr. T. B. Brown is the authorized travelling agent for the American Organ in the Northern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

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V. B. Palame, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be rearried as payments. His offices are—Beston, Scolay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, corner Fifth and Chestnut sts.

A. D. Chalones, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for he "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.

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LAY & BEOTRER, No. 78 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the American Organ.

E. S. R. BULLER, for Willmington, Delaware.

R. W. Varden, Esq., of St. Louis, is our authorized agent to procure subscribers in any part of Virginia.

Jonn Riggin, Esq., of St. Louis, is our authorized agent to procure subscribers in Missouri.

At a regular meeting of the National Council, of the American Party, begun and held at Philadel-phia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the fol-lowing sea adopted as The Platform and Prin-ciples of the Organization.

1.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agreement.

dent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our nat onal existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully coulded its provisions.

plied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—
1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every prin-ciple of policy that endangers it. 3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity

all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to politi-cal division, founded on "geographical discrimi-nations, or on the belief that there is a real differ-ence of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their Jonathution; and a careful avoidance, by the Jeneral Government, of all interference with their

rights by legislative or executive action IV.—Obedience to the Constitution tion of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacred-ly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States.

the judical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy. v.—A radical revision and modification of the

Y.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly recep-tion and protection. But unqualifiedly condemn-ing the transmission to our shores of felons and pauce."

VI. The essential modification of the Natural-

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized toreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

ralized toreigners, and anoming
the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which
the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us
our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable ennity against the provalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency,
and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char-

and of punishments for postucial acceptance of the which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:—
Initation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or can-

didate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and cr. rupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or insirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "Americans only shall-govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and sprilleges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an ascende acy

over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualificatious, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most emiment judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of cither. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purposa of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extend as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common just laws, the National Council has deemed it th naws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in sub-

settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territorice of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith. XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the

ments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from in-terference with the internal concerns of nations

with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member of the Order. ber, and it recommends that there be no coment of the places of meeting of subordinate

ils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council.
C. D. Deshler, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
James M. Stephens, of Maryland,

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. D. McFARLAN, Dentist.

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C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.

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Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and
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Naval and Military uniforms executed in the
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J. S. of A.--George Washington Camp,
No.1, mets overy Friday evening at Tem
rance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets
WM. H. SIBLEY,
Recording Secretary.

feb 8-d1y NORTHERN LIBERTIES DIVISION. No. 12, Sons of Temperance, meets ever needs evening in Temperance Hall, on E street etween 9th and 10th streets, at 7 o'elock, P. M. WM, H. SIBLEY, W. P.

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DR. S. J. COCKERILLE, No. 246 Pennsylvania a Washington, D. C. feb 16-d1y

feb 16—dly

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feb 14

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Eighth street, next door to Squire Smith's office,
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Por 18

Telegraphics of the state of the following places, viz. Admen's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, oppesite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and Massachusetts avenue.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

avenue.

1. John S. Waugh having taken the agency of the "American Organ" in Georgetown will hereafter serve subscribers. Any persons wishing to subsariber, by leaving their address at Welch's, or Dr. Limbicum's, or at his residence, No. 57 Bridge street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will settle only with the subscriber.

J. S. WAUGH.

WASHINGTON, D. C. HEFLEBOWER & LOVETT

iv 14-8m

GUM PACKING, BELTING, HOSE, and Gaskets kept constantly on hand and for sale by T. M. McCORMICK & CO., Alexandria, Virginia, Agents for the Boston Belting Company

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V ELSH'S PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR.

100 BARRELS of the above justly celebrated Family Flour.

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bo barrels Weish's Extra Super Flour, just received per Manassa Gap railroad, via of Strasburg from Winchester, and for sale by the single barrel or dray load, by

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Class 5—To be drawn September 3, 1855, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, when prizes amounting to \$50,000

Will be distributed according to the following magnificent scheme!

And remember every prize is drawn at each drawing, and paid when due, without deduction!

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Prize of 12,00
do 3,00
do 2,00
do 1,50
do 1,50
do 1,40
do 1,40
do 1,40
do 2,00
do 4,000 are 5,00

do	*********	400	are	4,0
do		150	are	1,5
do	********	120	are	1,4
do	*********		are	2,0
ONI	, in all, amount Y TEN THO	USAN	D NUMBER	IS.
T	ickets \$8-Halv	ca \$4-	-Quarters \$2.	
. 8	AMUEL SWA	N, Age	ent and Mana	ger,

PROSPECTUS

"AMERICAN ORGAN,"

A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washington City, D. C., by

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

E have reached an important crisis in our pe-litical history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or opicy, differ now searcely in any thing but in nature.

A National Bank, formerly an essential point of difference between rival parties, has now no advocates. A Protective Tariff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply because a "recense tariff" affords incidental protection to American Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most strenous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as formerly claimed by one party, and the application of those proceeds solely in aid of the national Treasury, as claimed by the other party, have both yielded to a compromise of these conflicting opinions, so far, at least, as to sink these questions as issues between Whigs and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "squatter sovereignity," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they hie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the arena of future party contests.

The inspresement of harbors and rivers by congressional aid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than so local and sectional contest; and it will doubtiess be adjusted by the next Congress, upon that basis of liberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obselete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto trival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do se for the mere sake of the expols of ponce?

organizations, they will do so for the more save of se-pools of power I

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats-issues which are vasily important in their bearing upon the future welfare of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termi-nation, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political

issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

A new ern is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the ska or ravalorism! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry.—"Arm for Americans of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry.—"Arm for Americans of Americans of Americans of Americans of Americans of the Christian of the Christian of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-born citizens of the Union have the capacity and the will to clausinester their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!

Shall we trace the causes of this spontaneous and universal uprising of the masses of our countrymen? The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of fereigners into our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to enjoy the right of suffrage—and the degrading effect of elevating foreigners to posts of honor and trust under our government; all these have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet until none, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of foreigness in the land. We need not, on the occasion of presenting this circular proposedua to the country, assign the causes for this sudden and general manifestation of the purpose of the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of foreigness in the land. We need not, on the occasion of presenting this circular proposedua to the country, assign the causes for this sudden and general manifestation of the purpose of the American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have have the rei

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

The publication will commence on the 18th day of November daily, and on the 30th weekly.

A cosh copical, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one bundred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parises periodically sejoura for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the oscan or trae American

by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the onean of the American Party; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The perfectation of American President is only

"THE PERPETUATION OF AMERICAN PREED

"The perfection of American freedom is our object, American register out motto, and the American register out motto, and the American flow faith out motion is thus defined. We shall advocate such measures as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American parity, and the advecate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppuse any political measures en the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American parity, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall suprove what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the clit.

public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No easay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. Se far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the institution of slavery belongs exclusively to those States in volución texiste. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all agitation of the queetion of slavery, either in Ongress or out of it.

The "American Organ" will advocate the free and untransmalled exercise of the rights of conscience, on all questions connected with religious fasth; but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose foreign domination over American citisens, from whatever quarter it may approach, and as well in matters ecclesiastical as in matters political.

A synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during each assain will be from day to day presented.

General and local news will be gathered and published, in order that our patrons may have a general knowledge of passing grents.

The daily maper will be published every afternoon.

lished, in order that our patrons may have a general knowledge of passing events.

The daily paper will be published every afternoon, (except Sundays.) and delivered to subscribers at 10 cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at \$5 per year, payable in advance.

The weekly paper will be published every Monday morning, at \$2 per year to single subscribers, payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be fornished at \$1.50 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in advance.

Advertising is solicited, at the usual rates; and, as the Organ will have an extensive circuistion, it will afford the most desirable medium in this respect. Subscribers will please remit their subscriptions, on or before the 20th day of November, directed to "American Grean," Washington Gity, D. C.

DR. JOHNSTON,

BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

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Relief in six to twelve hours.

No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Norrous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Discoss of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dinness of Sight or Giddiness, Discoss of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Finidity, Tremblings, Dinness of Sight or Giddiness, Discoss of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men,

Young Men,
Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary
Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young
men, of the most exalted halents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening
Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to
cestacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Marriage.

Marriage.

Marriage Persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored.

Organic Weakness, Immediately cured and full vigor restored He who places himself under the care of Dr., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentle-ian and confidently rely upon his skill as a phy-OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street, and side going from Baltimore street, a few

Fall not to observe name and number.

Fall not to observe name and number.

Be particular, for Ignorunt, Trifling Quacks, wif false names or Paltry Humbay Certificates, attracts by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use of

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep; great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, ashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cared immediately.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evif Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now indge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Young Men

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of his, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

\*\*Marriage\*\*, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary remaining.

persons, must before contemplating Marriage,

Marriage,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most nocessary requisites to promote comoubial happiness.
Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prespect bourly
darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed
with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted
with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for Organic Weakness. By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor re-

stored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by 1r. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficied.

and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afflioted.

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent vetary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful
disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of
shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability,
can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c.,
progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts
a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to
"that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It
is a welancholy fact that thousands full victims to
this terrible disease owing to the unskilfulness of igmorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadily posson, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his

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BOUNTY LAND.

BOUNTY LAND.

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J. DOUGLAS & CO.,

Old Raifroad Depot, Pennsylvania avenue.

may 18—16

The Bartholomew Massacre. Perils of a Huguenot Lady.

Huguenot Lady.

The memorable morning of the 24th of August, 1872, had dawned upon Paris, when a maid-servant, who had just returned from the city, rushed into the bed-room of her mistress—the youthful widow of a brave soldier—and in accents of terror made known to her that a general massacre of the Huguenots had commenced.

The lady hastily arose, exclaiming: "The will of God be done; let us look to him for protection!" and, having partially dressed, she etepped hurriedly to the window. The street was a trouble scene, for the whole population was in commotion; and many companies of soldiers were there, and all had white crosses on their hats. "I will send to mother to learn what is going forward," said she, and accordingly a messenger was despatched for this purpose. The Bishop of Senlis, who was this lady's uncle, directed her to remove her valuables, and promised to send some one to protect her; but, in the meantime, he was informed that his brother, M. Charles Chevalier, Lord of Eputenes, had fallen a victim, and he forgot his niece. Indeed he was arrested himself, but, on making the sign of the cross, he escaped.

After waiting for about half an hour, and seeing that the tumult was increasing, our heroine sent her daughter in the arms of a female servant to

After waiting for about half an hour, and seeing that the tunult was increasing, our heroine sent her daughter in the arms of a female servant to the house of a relative, and shortly afterwards she proceeded there herself.

"Where is the cursed Huguenot?" shouted the foremost of a band of the servants of the Duke of Guise to the landlord of the lodgings which she had just quitted.

"Yes," yelled out another, "to-day we are weeding out the heretics; so be quick, for we have much to do."

After a fruitless search, they sent to the house

"Yes," yelled out another, "to-tay we are weeding out the hereties; so be quick, for we have much to do."

After a fruitless search, they sent to the house of the lady's mother, offering to preserve both the life and property of her daughter for a hundred crowns—an offer which was, lowever, declind. The lodgings were pillaged. In her place of concealment this heroic woman remained until Tuesday, with more than forty others, their protector sending for provisions to another part of the town, and her husband, M. de Percure, remaining at the door of the house, to say a passing word to the chief actors in the massacre, who passed that way.

"A glorious festival, this, M. de Percure," eaid a lord of the court, as he went by with a band of infuriated followers; "how is it you are not helping to celebrate it?"

"Such zealous Catholics as yourself, my lord, render my feeble service unnecessary."

But M. de Percure was suspected, and his house was ordered to be searched. This order dispersed the concealed Huguenots; our heroine was then placed in an empty loft with a female attendant.

"Mercy, for the love of God, mercy," shrieked a tender maiden from an adjoining street; and mingled with this piercing cry arose the confused voices of men, women, and children, and the brutal shoutings of their morderers. How harrowing were the feelings of that concealed mother, who was now separated from her child and was trembling lest she should fall into the hands of those ruthless ruffians who were deluging the streets with blood!

It soon became necessary to seek another asylum, and our heroine went to the house of a black smith, who had married a maid servant of her

smith, who had married a maid servant of her mother's, in the hope that if the wife pitied, the husband would not molest her. Here she spent a night.

"Come, madam, give up your cursed notions, and go to mass, without any more ado," said the blacksmith.

blacksmith.

"But I cannot. I dare not."

"Oh! but a walk in the streets will convert you, madam, in quick time."

"No; I have seen some of the dreadful sights, and I am unaltered. I must either escape or die, for I cannot recant."

"What a stupid, pig-headed set of curs thege Huguenots are!" observed the min to his wife, as he turned over several articles from a pile of booty plundered from the houses of the sufferers, which was lying on the floor.

On the following day she was conducted to the house of M. Tambonneau, and concealed in his study.

study.
"Alas! madam!" said he, the day after her ar-rival, "a search is ordered, and you are not safe here." here."

Accordingly, at midnight, she removed to the house of a corn merchant. Here she stayed five days. In this place of concealment, a new trial befel her, a cousin being employed to prevail on

befel her, a cousin being employed to prevail on her to go to mass.

"But, Charlotte, your brothers have gone," said she, "and surely their example and your mether's advice should outweigh your opinion."

"I know, Marie, that it is my duty to comply with my mother's wishes whonever! can; but in this case I cannot; my mind is made up, and, by the grace of God, I will never go to mass."

"But, Charlotte, consider, your chill requires your care, and for its sake you might give way in this trifling matter."

"Marie, do not tear my heart by speaking about

"Marie, do not tear my heart by speaking about my child. It is no trifling matter; heaven and hell are not trifles, and I cannot comply." Thus ended their conversation on this subject. In this retreat, too, she encountered a new danger, for beneath her was an apartment occupied by a Roman Catholic lady, so that she dared not walk about for fear of being heard, nor could she ligh a candle. Her food was brought in small quanti ties concealed under an apron. Her mother sent to inform her that she should be compelled to re-turn her daughter to her. "Then, with her in my arms, we will perish together!" was the herolo-

reply.

From this place of concealment she procured spassage in a hoat that was going to Sens. In it she had as fellow-passengers, two monks, a priest, two merchants and their wives. At Tournelles their passports were demanded, and she had none. She is a Huguenot, and must be drowned!"
"Come out of the boat!" were the sound

"She is a Huguenot, and must be drowned."

"Come out of the boat." were the sounds that greeted her ears.

"Take me to the house of M. de Voysenon—he he will answer for me," she replied; and accordingly two soldiers were dispatched with her to the house of the person she had named. Fortunately they remained below whilst she went up stairs.

"Ah, madame," exclaimed M. de Voysenon, "have you come to take refuge under my roof?"

"Hasten down Monsieur, I beseech you, and may God enable you to deliver me from the sol diers below, who suspect me of being a Huguenot."

M. de Voysenon dercended. "I assure you, said he to the soldiers, "that I have often seen this lady at the house of Madame TEprunes, a good Catholic."

"That may be, Monsieur, but it is the lady herself, and not Madame TEprunes that we are inquiring about."

self, and not Madame 1 sprunes that we are in-quiring about."

A respectable woman who was passing, learning what was going forward, inquired what they wished to do with the lady.

"By Heaven," they replied, "this is a Hugue-not, and must be drowned; for we see how terri-fied she is."

"You know me," onickly answered the female;

"You know me," quickly answered the female

"You know me," quickly answered the female;
"I am no Huguenot; I go every day to mass, but
I am so frightened that for these eight days past
I have been in a fever."

"And I, yea, all of us have been no little agitated," replied one of the soldiers with an oath.
They took her back to the boat, observing,
"had you been a man you would not have escaped
so easily."

At the time of this arrest, the lodging which she
had quitted was ransacked, so that her escape was
most providentially timed. When they arrived at
their sleeping place, the monks and merchants
chuckled over the massacre of the Protestants.

"What a happy riddance!" observed one of the
monks; "the heretic Huguenots have received
their death blow at last."

"Yes," replied one of the merchants, "we shall
have but little trouble from them for the future, I
hope."

hope."
"Hope! there can be no doubt that the cursed heresy will be exterminated," said the monk.